

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS  
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 9, 1934

The ninth meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts during the fiscal year 1934, was held in its office in the Navy Department Building on March 9, 1934. The following members were present:

Mr. Moore, Chairman,  
Mr. Swartwout,  
Mr. Clarke,  
Mr. Howells,  
Mr. Savage,  
Mr. Coolidge,  
also Mr. H. P. Caemmerer,

Executive Secretary and Administrative Officer.

There was also present by invitation Mr. A. A. Weinman, former sculptor member of the Commission, who served in the absence of Mr. Lawrie.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE PRECEDING MEETING: The Minutes of the meeting, held January 18 and 19, 1934, were approved.

2. PAN AMERICAN ANNEX: Under date of February 17, 1934, the following letter was received from Dr. Paul Cret, submitting plot plans for the Pan American annex building to be built on the triangle along Constitution Avenue between 18th and 19th Streets:

February 17, 1934.

Charles Moore, Esq., Chairman,  
Commission of Fine Arts,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moore:

At the meeting of January 18th, the Commission suggested that the location of the proposed Annex of the Pan American Union be studied again with a view of,-

1. setting back the west facade as far as possible from Constitution Ave.,
2. showing the relation of this Annex or its future extension to the building to be erected some day on the triangle across Virginia Ave., and to the present Public Health Service Bldg.



I submit to the Commission the two studies "A" and "B" appended.

Plan A - This plan shows the Annex according to the floor plans previously accepted. Its location, however, changed as follows - the north elevation has its center on the path bordering the west front of the present P. A. U. This, in connection with a displacement of the main axis of the Annex toward the south, has permitted moving the Constitution Ave front 106' from the curb line. (In these notes, we have kept the dimensions from the curb line of Constitution Ave. on the basis of 72' roadway, this to agree with the data supplied to us by the Fine Arts Commission). In the location previously accepted by the Fine Arts Commission, this dimension was 83' (or 75' from the 80' curb line). The building is not centered on the lot on Constitution Ave., but this irregularity would not be noticeable in the completed building, particularly if 18th St. is widened as proposed. It is the necessary consequence of pushing east the west elevation.

The future extension takes place as previously planned, and would provide on Virginia Ave. a facade symmetrical with that of the building across this Avenue. In relation to the Public Health Service Building, the Annex shows its south facade in good relation to the grounds in front of the buildings to the South; there is, however, no symmetry in regard to the axis of 19th St., and still less if 19th St. is widened as proposed.

Plan B - This plan has been studied with the desire to defer to the wish of the Fine Arts Commission to keep the west line of the Annex on the line of the present P. A. U. It must be noted that it has not been submitted to the Director of the P. A. U., or to the Carnegie Corporation, and therefore it is not known whether it would be acceptable to the users of the building. This cannot be ascertained before a complete restudy of the plans and elevations is made. The architects would have to be authorized to proceed with this study, should the Fine Arts Commission decide from the block plan that the scheme has enough merit to warrant this expenditure.

The plan shows that the problem - 1. to keep the Annex in line with the P. A. U., 2. to keep the Annex in good relation to the Virginia Ave. north building - can be solved if the shape resulting from these conditions is acceptable.

The gains over Plan A are, -

a. The annex and P. A. U. form a group which does not break the lines of the group of buildings to the south, and leaves an ample garden bordering Constitution Ave.



b. On Virginia Ave. the Annex and the building to the north, are grouped quite satisfactorily.

The disadvantages are, -

1. The future extension can be achieved only by adding to the south a mass unbalanced on the north side when seen from Constitution Ave.
2. This extension is awkwardly placed in relation to the Public Health Service Bldg., and can be said to be undesirable.
3. The triangular court, even when screened by a portico or loggia (which adds materially to the cost of the building), creates problems in the study of the termination of the wings which will be apparent to the members of the Commission. In the building, there will be a certain loss of space due to dark area in the apex of the triangle.

We are submitting, as control, a diagram of the location as previously accepted by the Fine Arts Commission.

This new study of the conditions has confirmed the conclusions presented verbally at the meeting of the Fine Arts Commission. The placing of the new buildings (Pharmaceutical, Academy of Science, Public Health) from 200' to 225' from the Constitution Ave. curb line, has created a practical impossibility to make a satisfactory use of the lot assigned to the P. A. U. Annex, and even to reconcile the line of the present P. A. U. Building (165') with that of the other buildings farther south.

For the Annex, if the extreme southeast corner of the lot were used, the building would be so awkwardly placed on the lot, and in such bad relation to the building across Virginia Ave., that the solution would be wholly unacceptable.

There remains a compromise such as shown on the three plans (original location A and B).

The necessity of completing the contract drawings this Spring, makes a recommendation of the Fine Arts Commission at the earliest possible date most desirable. The original location approved by your Commission or the location of Plan A, which, I believe, would be acceptable to the Director of the P. A. U., do not involve material changes. Plan B, as stated above, is an altogether different project involving compensation for new services of the architects as provided by the A. I. A. contract under which they have been retained.

Respectfully submitted,  
(Signed) Paul P. Cret.





The Commission inspected the plans with interest. The Commission felt that Plan B carrying out the suggestion of the Commission made at the meeting on January 18, was much better than Plan A, which would have to be carried out if the administration building were built as at present designed. The Commission felt that it is important to have the building properly treated in relation not only to Constitution Avenue but also to Virginia Avenue, taking in the triangle immediately north of Virginia Avenue for future expansion and then having the entire composition treated as a unit, symmetrical in character, in proper relation with the Pan American Union Building.

The Commission noted Dr. Cret's statement that plans have been made for the proposed building and that to make radical changes in them would involve considerable extra expense. The Commission decided, however, that so long as the building has not been built the question of plans is of secondary importance and that the great thing is that the right sort of design is made and carried out. The Commission favored the suggestion of Mr. Moore that he call on Dr. Rowe, Director of the Pan American Union, to talk the matter over with him.

*Ornamental Models*

3. ~~ORNAMENTAL-SCULPTURE~~, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING: Under date of February 27, 1934, the following letter was received from Mr. C. L. Borie of the firm of Zantzinger, Borie and Medary, architects of the Department of Justice Building, with which he submitted several dozen photographs of proposed ornamental sculpture by di Lorenzo, proposed for the Department of Justice building. The letter was read at the meeting.





Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman,  
Commission of Fine Arts,  
3074, Navy Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moore,

In conformity with our recent informal conference at your office, we are enclosing you under separate cover photographs of the "Commercial Models" for plaster ornament, with a set of blue prints on which we have pasted photostatic copies of these photographs in order to indicate where in the building these plaster models occur.

The models for "Creative Sculpture," occurring inside and outside of the building and made by C. P. Jennewein, have all been approved by the Fine Arts Commission and are all going forward to completion in carved stone and cast metal.

The "Commercial Models," which are now before you, were let to the diLorenzo Studios over our strong protest, we basing this protest on the fact that the award was being made on competitive bidding, in which diLorenzo's figure was about one-third of the average bids made by several of the well known modellers in New York City, and we were convinced that the work could not be properly executed by diLorenzo for this figure. Upon our further representation of the matter, the Government then appointed Mr. Jennewein to supervise this work while in the studio, for which he was paid a fee. Mr. Jennewein has been indefatigable in his work, visiting the studio continuously, and someone from our office has also been continually in touch with the work.

We believe that the work is very much better than anything we could have expected, and that, within the limitations of the amount of money spent on it, it is all that could be hoped for, and that diLorenzo has performed this work to the best of his ability.

Many of these "Commercial Plaster Models" occur in connection with the mouldings and other decorative items of the various rooms. They will all be painted, and in some cases the backgrounds will be in a darker shade than the figures. We of course do not class this work under the same category as "Creative Sculpture," and we are of the opinion that, when in place and painted, occurring as they do high on walls and ceilings, these "Commercial Models" will answer the decorative purpose for which they were intended.

Very truly yours,  
ZANTZINGER, BORIE & MEDARY  
By C. L. Borie, Jr.

P. S. The photographs of these "Commercial Models" are our file records, and we will appreciate very much their return to this office at your early convenience.



The Commission inspected the photographs. They were brought to the attention of Mr. Weinman, who, on examination of them, considered them generally of mediocre character. A few were noted which had merit but the influence of Mr. Jennewein's criticism and assistance was recognized in them. Mr. Savage also examined the photographs.

The Commission deplored the action of the Treasury Department in allowing such work to be done under open competition. If there is to be a competition the Commission felt it would be best to select two or three competent artists who would be asked to submit their bids. The Commission believed it would be better to have the rooms decorated with the wall surfaces in plain color than to allow such inferior sculptural ornament detract from the appearance of the building. Mr. Weinman prepared the following report, which was approved by the Commission:

"Regarding the models for the interior ornamentation of the Department of Justice, it is my personal opinion that before a definite conclusion is reached as to their acceptability they should be gone over carefully in connection with their possible effect in consideration of the proposed application of color and in connection with the application of the ornamentation in the various rooms for which it is intended. It is my opinion that most of the ornament lacks life and spirit and in many instances is rather lacking in mass and is not up to the standard set by the sculpture designed by Mr. Jennewein for the same building."

A letter transmitting this report was sent to Mr. Borie. (Exhibit A)

(See also A-1)

*Service*  
4. GASOLINE STATION, MASSACHUSETTS AND WISCONSIN AVENUES: Mr. Arthur

B. Heaton, architect, submitted a sketch for a service station to be built at Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, N. W., to take the place of an existing old structure. Mr. Heaton said this station is in the non-conforming area



and a waiver under the zoning law would have to be made to allow the erection of the new building. The oil company is willing to invest \$10,000 in the station. This particular corner has been occupied by a service station for more than 10 years and the American Oil Company has an additional 13-year lease on it.

Mr. Moore read a letter received from Bishop Freeman of Washington, recommending the plans prepared by Mr. Heaton for this gas station, which is near the Cathedral, as follows:

March 6, 1934.

My dear Mr. Moore:

Mr. Heaton has just been in my office and shown me the interesting drawing he has for a gas station at the junction of Massachusetts and Wisconsin Avenues, and it appeals strongly to me. It certainly will be a vast improvement over the existing order of things, which is an eye-sore. I sincerely hope that your Commission may commend this project as I am confident such a recommendation will do much to encourage the American Oil Company to improve a situation that greatly needs it.

With warm personal regards, I am,

Faithfully yours,  
(Signed) James E. Freeman.

The Honorable,  
Charles Moore, Chairman,  
Fine Arts Commission,  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Clarke said it would establish a bad precedent to change a residential area to commercial under the zoning regulations. He said that as a rule there is four times as much area allowed for commercial use as for residential.

Attention was called to the fact that Wisconsin Avenue is going into business, and the Commission recognized the desirability of having a respectable looking gas station built on this corner. The Commission finally suggested





that Mr. Heaton confer with the Zoning Commission with respect to the matter. The question of design would be taken up by the Commission of Fine Arts on Mr. Heaton's receiving the approval of the Zoning Commission to build the new gas station.

5. DESIGNS FOR AGRICULTURE EXPERIMENTAL STATION, BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND:

Mr. Delos Smith, consulting architect of the Agriculture Department, submitted further designs for the development of the agriculture experiment farm at Beltsville, Maryland. Mr. Smith first showed a general location plan of the grounds and also a landscape plan prepared by Mr. A. D. Taylor, consulting landscape architect of the Department of Agriculture.

The Commission considered first a design submitted by Mr. Smith for an animal research laboratory. This building, he said, takes the place of a laboratory building at Bethesda, Maryland, where diseases of animals are studied. The new laboratory building at Beltsville is to be some distance from the other buildings and in order to avoid the use of the word "disease" it has been named the animal research laboratory.

Mr. Smith mentioned the drainage system for the grounds, whereupon Mr. Coolidge asked Mr. Smith how the sewage from the animal laboratory is to be handled. Mr. Smith said he understood it was to be allowed to flow into the regular drainage system. Mr. Coolidge replied that this would be a bad policy and that they ought to turn the sewage from that building away from that of the other buildings; that the sewage disposal from this building and the pens should be absolutely proof. Mr. Smith said he would be glad to bring this to the attention of the authorities of the Agriculture Department.



The laboratory building was designed in the Georgian type of architecture. The Commission were well pleased with the design and approved it.

Mr. Smith also submitted designs for a pumping station, hospital, recreation hall for men and service building, including garage, carpenter shop and storage house. The buildings generally will be individually heated, although some will not.

The Commission were well pleased with the designs and approved them. A report was sent to the Secretary of Agriculture. (Exhibit B)

Mr. Smith said that at the next meeting of the Commission he would like to submit designs for residences and that he would also like to have the Commission inspect the buildings under construction.

6. WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING FOR THE MILITARY POLICE: Captain R. B. Field, Assistant to the Quartermaster General, and Mr. L. M. Leisenring, Chief Architect of that office, submitted sketches of a building to house the military police in Washington, which does considerable guard duty for the protection of the National Capital. Captain Field said the building has more importance than a barracks and, therefore, a building of a monumental character is called for. Captain field explained that originally it was proposed to build along the Rock Creek Parkway near the Lincoln Memorial but that they took up the matter with the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and were advised that that Commission did not favor the erection of a building so near to the Lincoln Memorial; accordingly that Commission recommended square 33 at 25th and E Streets, N. W. The sketches were made for that site, where the building would face south on E Street overlooking the Naval Hospital and the Public Health Service Laboratory building. The building would be of limestone and would cost about \$800,000. It is proposed to get money for the building and land out of the Public Works fund.



The Commission inspected the sketches and were particularly pleased with Plan A, which calls for a monumental building built on terraces and a building which is appropriately designed for the location. This has a considerable slope. The building, which faces south, will have a length of 386 feet and an average height of 76 feet. There will be a pediment in the center and a garage in part under the main floor and at both east and west ends of the building. One of the garages would house the 18 White House cars and the other automobiles of the military police. The Commission approved Plan A, and a report was sent to the Quartermaster General. (Exhibit C)

7. WASHINGTON MONUMENT: Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service, submitted a report dated March 7, 1934, on the subject of the repair of the Washington Monument. (Exhibit D) *(See also 8-2)*

Mr. Cammerer was present at the meeting and read the report, which the Commission heard with much interest. Mr. Cammerer said the report was made by Mr. John L. Nagle, Engineer of the National Park Service (who was present) and that he would be glad to answer any questions that may be asked pertaining to the subject.

Mr. Moore said the suggestion that the Washington Monument be heated appealed to him and he asked what could be done about it. Mr. Nagle replied that it had not been decided whether the monument would be heated by steam heat or electricity but in his opinion it was desirable to heat the monument in order to prevent the condensation of moisture because the temperature falls below the dew point when a very cold spell of weather is followed by a quite warm one.

As for the exterior of the Monument, a number of the facing stones need replacing. The stones in the first 150 feet, which are Maryland marble,





have spalled the most; the next 26 feet is of Massachusetts marble and the rest is Maryland marble. Mr. Nagle said a scientific examination of the marble had been made at the Bureau of Standards to ascertain the cause of the spalling. However, as stated in the report, Mr. Nagle said the Washington Monument is structurally sound.

It is proposed to do the repair work out of \$100,000 that has been allotted from the Public Works fund. The importance of preserving the appearance of the exterior of the Monument was emphasized. Mr. Cammerer said what was worrying him was whether the lime mortar would not leach. Mr. Nagle said he prefers lime mortar because it does not do just that very thing. Mr. Nagle also said the coloring is a very important matter if some of the new marble has to be "toned down" because the varying density of the stone makes it difficult to apply the coloring evenly.

A letter approving the report was sent to the National Park Service (Exhibit D-1)

8. ADDITIONAL STORY FOR INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDING: Mr. Thomas C. Vint, chief architect of the National Park Service, submitted in behalf of that office a design for an additional story to be built on the Interior Department Building. This is desired by the Secretary of the Interior, who has allotted the sum of \$800,000 for the work. The Director of the National Park Service explained the need for the office space. Mr. Nagle said a careful estimate has been made and it has been found that the story provides enough office space to warrant the expenditure of \$800,000. It was noted from the design that it is proposed to add 10 feet to the existing building, which would take in the cafeteria on the roof and the elevator houses. The



new story would exceed the height permitted under the zoning regulations for buildings in that locality, which is 90 feet.

Mr. Swartwout, Mr. Howells and Mr. Coolidge gave the sketches particular attention and after considering them carefully decided unanimously that one can not add another story to a building and make it a good building. Also they felt that the Government should not exceed the height allowed by the zoning law for buildings in the locality, and that the \$800,000 proposed to be spent on the building would not meet the requirements of the Secretary of the Interior for office space and an expenditure of this amount, therefore, would not seem justified. The other members of the Commission concurred in this matter. The design was disapproved.

The Commission thereupon considered locations for a new Interior Department Building. Mr. Cammerer said it would be desirable to build it on Government ground and suggested a site west of the National Museum building or one in the vicinity of Rawlins Square immediately south of the existing Interior Department Building. Mr. Moore said the site west of the National Museum has been designated for the National Gallery of Art. Mr. Moore also said the Government owns only the Architects' Building at 18th and E Streets south of the Interior Department Building. Mr. Moore then called attention to the two squares north of the present Interior Department Building between 18th and 19th Streets which if used for a new Interior Department Building, would give that building a prominent location on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. Moore said that in a conference with President Roosevelt and Mr. Ickes early in December he (Mr. Moore) had mentioned this location and he understood it was acceptable.



The Commission agreed with Mr. Moore that Pennsylvania Avenue west of 17th Street should be developed and that the building for the Interior Department at the site proposed would be very desirable. It was pointed out that there are no buildings of importance on these squares and that the land could be bought at a very nominal price.

(Mr. Vint, the architect for the Interior Department addition, having advised that the plans as drawn were not designed strictly in the way the addition is to be built, he was requested by the Interior Department officials to make revised studies to be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts at the April meeting. Mr. Moore, therefore, agreed to hold the report to the Secretary of the Interior until receipt of the revised sketches.)

9. LABORATORY BUILDING FOR AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: Under date of March 7, 1934, the following letter was received from Dr. E. F. Kelly, Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, inclosing a copy of a letter (Exhibit E) from the National Capital Park and Planning Commission on the subject of a laboratory building for the American Pharmaceutical Association:

The Commission of Fine Arts,  
Interior Department Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Subject: Addition to Pharmaceutical  
Building and acquisition of  
grounds.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter dated March 1st from Mr. A. B. Cammerer, Executive Officer of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, from which it will be noted that the Commission offers no objection to the proposed additional buildings which the Association plans to erect. This brings us to the point of discussing the type of structure or structures to be added and we will appreciate an early opportunity to discuss this question with the members of your Commission.





It is the purpose of the Association to take up with Congress, through the proper channels, the purchase of the property necessary for these additional buildings. This step is being taken because the proposed laboratory building, costing several hundred thousand dollars, is being donated to the Association and will be used for semi-public purposes in connection with the establishment of standards for drugs and medicines. In view of the expense of the building, its equipment and its public value, the donor does not feel that he should be expected to also purchase the necessary property, but he hopes that the site may be provided by the United States Government.

Having just completed its Headquarters Building at a cost of more than one-half million dollars, and being under the necessity of increasing its endowment to carry on additional activities in this Building, the Association is not in the position to purchase this property and believes that the use to which the proposed laboratory building is to be dedicated, warrants the request that the Government provide the site without expense to the donor or the Association.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) E. F. Kelly,  
Secretary.

It was noted that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission interposed no objection to the erection of the laboratory north of their headquarters building along 23rd Street and that the Pharmaceutical Association has in prospect a gift of several hundred thousand dollars from Sir Henry S. Wellcome for the building but that he feels the Government should donate the land. Dr. Kelly explained the situation and said that their need of the proposed building is becoming urgent. The association would have Mr. John Russell Pope design the building and further the association would desire the advice of the Commission as to the design, whereupon they expect to take up with Congress the matter of the acquisition of the land.

Dr. Kelly said the work of the association in connection with the Pharmacopoeia is growing continually; that they have a force of 250 pharmacists and scientists who are doing work in preparing standards and formulae without compensation but that the work has grown so and some phases have



become so complicated that it has become necessary to have a special laboratory with specialized scientists. The American Pharmaceutical Association renders assistance also in the administration of the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

Mr. Cammerer asked if the work could not be carried on at another location than near the headquarters building. Dr. Kelly replied that in this laboratory there will be conducted specialized research and investigation and it is necessary to be near the laboratory of the Public Health Service and the Naval Hospital. Furthermore, the ones doing this work must be near the library in the administration building. Dr. Kelly said that most people do not understand the importance of the work of the association in connection with the Pharmacopoeia and that as a rule he has first to explain just what Pharmacopoeia means.

Dr. Kelly said they have in mind a separate building on the north side of the existing headquarters building. This would allow for the construction of an additional horizontal building, east and west, and after connecting the two buildings the group will have the shape of a Greek cross, but this entire plan is very much in the future.

The question was raised whether there is any precedent for the Government buying land for an association. Instances cited were the Smithsonian Institution, the Pan American Annex and the Red Cross, which were thought to be applicable at least in part. Dr. Kelly said they would go into the matter thoroughly but he felt their request for the land is justified.

Dr. Kelly said the building would be three stories in height, of marble, if that is desired. Mr. Moore said he would rather see the pharmacists build a marble building there than that the site be bought up and an ordinary looking apartment building erected on it. Mr. Moore also spoke briefly of Sir



Henry Wellcome, saying that he was born in Wisconsin, graduated in pharmacy at Philadelphia, went to England to practice his profession and there built up a large business, erecting great laboratories in London and also in Africa. Mr. Moore said Sir Henry Wellcome was instrumental in getting the Gorgas Memorial at Panama. Although he is a British citizen he now wishes to do something for his native land.

Dr. Dunning spoke briefly in support of what Dr. Kelly had said. The Commission endorsed the project and a report was sent to Dr. Kelly (Exhibit E-1)

10. LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR HOLLY TREES AROUND THE TIDAL BASIN: Mr. Vint submitted a plan for planting holly trees, about 139 in number, and some ever-green trees at various places around the Tidal Basin. For this work the Secretary of the Interior has made an allotment of \$10,000 out of the Public Works fund. Mr. Clarke inspected the plan and upon his recommendation the Commission approved it.

11. BRIDGE FOR ROCK CREEK PARK: Mr. Vint submitted a design for Boundary Bridle Path bridge to be built in Rock Creek Park, which on the recommendation of Mr. Clarke was approved by the Commission.

12. BRIDGE FOR GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK: On the recommendation of Mr. Clarke the Commission approved a design submitted by the National Park Service for the Trout Branch bridge, site No. 4, to be built in the Great Smoky National Park.

13. WATER GATE PLANTING PLAN: The National Park Service submitted a plan for some planting near the Water Gate. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Clarke this plan was approved by the Commission.





14. CHRISTMAS TREES: Mr. C. Marshall Finnan, Superintendent of the National Capital Parks, requested advice as to the location of two Christmas trees. His desire was to erect them along Pennsylvania Avenue in Lafayette Park opposite the White House.

The subject was brought to the attention of Mr. Clarke, who in company with the other members of the Commission visited Lafayette Park. The site proposed by Mr. Finnan was disapproved. Upon the recommendation of Mr. Clarke the Commission approved the planting of the Christmas trees (each 20 feet high) approximately 18 feet east and 18 feet west of the General Jackson Statue. They are to be fir trees. The trees would be used in alternate years. Mr. Finnan said it is desirable to do this because it will reduce the wear on the trees. A report was sent to the National Park Service. (Exhibit F)

15. PROPOSED PLAN FOR COMPLETION OF APPROACHES TO U. S. CAPITOL: Mr. Francis P. Sullivan, Secretary of the Allied Architects, submitted in behalf of the Allied Architects a study for the treatment of the area in the vicinity of the Capitol, including a development of East Capitol Street, the area south of the Capitol, and north of the Capitol in the vicinity of Union Station.

The Commission inspected the plan with interest. Mr. Moore felt that further study should be given to the proper development of North Capitol Street, which in the years to come is certain to become one of the great thoroughfares of the city and should have a monumental treatment in the vicinity of the Soldiers Home.

16. THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL: The Commission considered further the question of location of a memorial to Thomas Jefferson. Attention was called to the site south of the Washington Monument that has been considered for a



memorial to the founders of the Republic. It was concluded, however, that at this location the memorial to Thomas Jefferson would be one of a group of figures of such memorial that may be erected there at some future time.

17. REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY BUILDINGS FROM THE MALL: Mr. Cammerer reported that the work of developing the Mall is under way and that it is desirable to remove some of the temporary war buildings that are now in this area.

The Commission urged that the temporary war buildings be removed and also the Agriculture Department greenhouses that are on the Mall. A report was sent to the Secretary of the Interior accordingly. (Exhibit G)

18. NATIONAL SYMBOLISM IN AMERICAN PUBLIC ART: Under date of March 4, 1934, the following letter was received from Mr. Harry F. Cunningham, submitting a copy of a letter from Dr. Hartley Burr Alexander of Scripps College, Claremont, California, on the subject of national symbolism in American public art:

Honourable Charles Moore,  
Chairman, The Commission of Fine Arts,  
Navy Department Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moore:

As I wrote you, under date of February twentieth, in answer to your note of the nineteenth, I asked Doctor Alexander for an outline of his American Symbolism Scheme.

He elected to send the "outline" in the form of a letter to me. I have made four copies of the Alexander letter, thinking that several copies might facilitate its consideration by your Commission, and I send those copies herewith. I am sorry that my machine will not make more copies than four. I regret, also, that my own typing is far from a "professional performance".

Alexander promises to send along some illustrative material and, if it arrives in time for your next meeting, I shall post it to you promptly. I hope that you will find his scheme interesting and sufficiently so to enlist your support of his ideal to make it "nation-wide" in scope and application. I hope that his



exposition herewith will be clear to your members. I am so familiar with it that it seems clear enough to me, but -- to one who may not have thought and worked along those lines -- it may appear a trifle obscure at first glance. If it may appear to require any interpretation, I shall be glad to lend what help I can. But, Mr. Lawrie, of your Commission, knows all about it, so that I would probably be quite superfluous. Alexander was tremendously pleased at your indication of interest and I appreciate it immensely, too.

With best wishes,  
Faithfully yours,  
(Signed) Harry F. Cunningham.

Dr. Alexander emphasized:

1. American nature--flora, fauna, topography.
2. American Indian element.
3. Heraldry or emblematology (military and other Governmental badges, State seals.)
4. American history.
5. Expression of American ideals.

The members of the Commission were furnished with copies of the letter and after reading it they felt that Dr. Alexander had treated an interesting subject but had not presented anything particularly new.

19. COLUMBIA ISLAND PLAZA AND ROADWAYS TO ARLINGTON: Mr. Arno B. Cammerer reported that his office is awaiting an appropriation from the Public Works fund for developing Columbia Island Plaza and the roadways proposed that have been agreed to in conference with the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture. This includes the construction of a roadway on the north side and on the south side of Arlington National Cemetery. In the construction of the road on the north side of Arlington the Virginia State Highway Commission will bear part of the expense. The





Secretary reported that the Virginia State Highway Commission is now advertising for bids for construction of the Lee Highway from Station 107 to Falls Church. It was thought that this would be a beginning in the development of the project.

A letter was sent to Secretary Ickes stating that \$1,030,000 is needed for the project and advising that this be made available. (Exhibit H)

20. NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART: Mr. David E. Finley, former private secretary to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, was present and was informed of the plans that were prepared a number of years ago by Mr. Charles A. Platt, architect, for the new National Gallery of Art. The location assigned to the National Gallery of Art is at the west end of the National Museum Building between 12th and 14th Streets. Mr. Finley said that Mr. Mellon is still interested in a National Gallery of Art and he hoped that the building might be built some time in the near future.

21. F STREET WIDENING: Designs were submitted by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission for changing the south front of the old Patent Office Building so as to omit either one-half of the entrance steps or all of them, to permit the widening of F Street. A memorandum on the subject was also submitted. The matter was held in abeyance for consideration at the next meeting of the Commission.

The Commission were the guests of Mr. Cass Gilbert for dinner at the Metropolitan Club in the evening. The Commission adjourned at 6:30 p. m.



C O P Y

March 12, 1934.

Dear Mr. Borie:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 9, 1934, inspected the photographs of the models for plaster ornaments proposed for the Department of Justice Building, which you submitted with your letter of February 27. The photographs were brought to the particular attention of Mr. A. A. Weinman, former sculptor member of the Commission, who attended the meeting in the absence of Mr. Lee Lawrie. The photographs were also inspected by Mr. Eugene F. Savage. The following report submitted by Mr. Weinman was approved by the Commission:

"Regarding the models for the interior ornamentation of the Department of Justice, it is my personal opinion that before a definite conclusion is reached as to their acceptability they should be gone over carefully in connection with their possible effect in consideration of the proposed application of color and in connection with the application of the ornamentation in the various rooms for which it is intended. It is my opinion that most of the ornament lacks life and spirit and in many instances is rather lacking in mass and is not up to the standard set by the sculpture designed by Mr. Jennewein for the same building."

Accordingly the Commission disapproved placing in the Department of Justice Building any ornamental sculpture that would cheapen the building. The Commission recommend that those designs in plaster which are of the same general character as those in stone submitted by Mr. Jennewein be discarded; and that the rooms be decorated with the wall surfaces in plain color. They feel that



the Department of Justice building is among the most satisfactory structures in the Triangle; and they deprecate including in it ornaments not in keeping with its high character and the exquisite beauty of the Jennewein sculpture.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. C. L. Borie, Jr.,  
Zantzinger, Borie and Medary,  
17th and Sansom Streets,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

EXHIBIT A





C. P. JENNEWAIN  
SCULPTOR  
538 VAN NEST AVE., BRONX, N. Y.  
Westchester 9315

March 19, 1934.

MAR 21 1934

Mr. H. P. Caemmerer  
The Commission of Fine Arts  
Navy Department Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Caemmerer:

Received your letter of March 14th,  
with copy of the Report by the Commission regarding the  
Ornamental Sculpture for the Department of Justice Building.

I am afraid that on account of the  
time, I will not be able to attend your next meeting of the  
Commission at Washington, as I have been ordered by my  
Doctor to take a thorough rest and am now just starting for  
the South.

However my opinion in this matter  
requires only a repetition of former advise to the architects.  
Zantzinger & Borie, that I did not approve or accept the work  
in its execution, which was so commonplace that I could not  
see work of that nature being suited for the building.

Very truly yours,



C.P. Jennewain.

CPJ:ef

CC: Mr. Borie.



C O P Y

March 13, 1934.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 9, 1934, examined with interest and appreciation drawings submitted by Mr. Delos Smith, consulting architect for the Agriculture Experiment Station at Beltsville, Maryland. Mr. Smith submitted designs for an animal research building, animal hospital, and several service buildings, including a carpenter shop, garage and storage house. The Commission approved the designs. They trust that the water tower will be located in the woods where it will be screened.

The Commission were informed by Mr. Smith that the animal research building is to be used for the study of diseases of animals. The question of sewage disposal from this building was considered in connection with this project. It was pointed out by Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, architect member of the Commission, who has recently completed a hospital building for the Rockefeller Center in New York, that as the result of his experience in connection with hospital buildings, he would strongly advise that the sewage from the animal research building should not be allowed to drain into the sewage from the other buildings. Such a scheme was carried out in connection with the hospital building in New York and Mr. Coolidge was of the opinion that unless a similar plan is adopted for the Beltsville building it might bring about disastrous results in years to come.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) Charles Moore,  
Chairman.

The Honorable  
The Secretary of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT B



C O P Y

March 13, 1934.

Sir:

The Commission of Fine Arts, on March 9, considered designs submitted by Captain R. B. Field and Mr. L. M. Leisenring for a building to house the United States Army police in Washington. The building was designed to occupy the entire square No. 33 at 25th and E Streets, N. W.

The Commission approved Plan A, with high commendation. The Commission welcome the project for such a well designed building in an area sure to have a high development in the not distant future. They feel that if erected according to the plans submitted, the building will be in keeping with the high tradition of the National Capital.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

The Quartermaster General,  
War Department,  
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT C



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
Washington

March 7, 1934.

REPORT ON REPAIRS TO WASHINGTON MONUMENT  
(Public Works Administration Federal Project 365)

1. THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT REPAIR PROJECT. The following report has been prepared to acquaint the Commission of Fine Arts with existing conditions, especially as regards appearances, of the Washington Monument; and also to outline the results of studies which have been carried out looking to the repairs to the Monument made possible by an allotment of funds by the Public Works Administration.

It is hoped that the report will be read with the following thought always before the reader, namely, that for historical and other reasons, every attempt will be made to preserve the Monument in its traditional appearance, and to carry out all proposed work in such a manner as to leave as little evidence as possible of any work having been done. As a matter of fact it will be observed that (except for a proposed scrubbing of the exterior surface which should result in a cleaner appearance) only that work will be undertaken which will not affect appearances at all, but which will tend to protect the exterior surface of the Monument from the effects of the accelerated weathering and deterioration resulting from a cause which it is no longer possible to remove.

2. PRESENT STATUS OF PROJECT. Early last autumn, funds to the extent of \$100,000 were made available for repairs to the Washington Monument; but for several reasons, the repair work was not immediately undertaken. These reasons were: (1) that funds for a number of other projects became available at the same time, and it was possible by placing these other projects





and it was possible by placing these other projects on the market to put to work a considerably greater number of men; (2) the problem of expending available funds in the most efficient manner deserved all the study that could be given to it; and (3) by the time those studies were completed, the cold season was so far advanced that most of the proposed work would have had to be postponed until warm weather.

In the meantime, more reasoned decisions regarding the undertaking have been possible, and it is believed that bids for the work can be advertised by the time weather conditions will permit outside work to be undertaken.

For the purposes of this report, the several phases of the work will be treated separately; but that division should not be taken to indicate that any one of the problems can be considered independently of all others.

3. SPALLING ON EXTERIOR SURFACE OF MONUMENT. The most serious condition and also the one which has resulted in the most noticeable disfiguration of the Monument, is that of the spalling of the marble facing of the exterior, especially in the lower and older part, i. e., that part below the 150-foot level.

This spalling apparently has been caused by over-loading of the exterior face blocks, especially at the horizontal joints. These blocks were accurately cut to dimension, and were laid with very thin hard joints. The face stones of the interior surface are generally of the local Potomac gneiss, but were laid up with considerably thicker joints than the marble blocks on the exterior. Between the exterior and interior faces, a backing of a much inferior grade of masonry was placed. It was surmised from indirect evidence, and it is also known by direct observation that this backing masonry contains voids, and is otherwise less capable of bearing loads than either the exterior or the interior masonry.



It resulted, therefore, as the original masonry construction was carried upward, that the increasing weight had to be borne in an undue proportion by the exterior marble facing, and the interior gneiss facing. This unequable distribution of load took place in accordance with the well-known structural principle that a load which had to be resisted by two or more structural members divides itself amongst the several members in proportion to their respective rigidities. It is easy to see then that the marble blocks, being cut to dimension, and laid in thin joints, would have to carry a disproportionately large part of the total weight of the Monument above it. This fact should not be considered as any reflection on the quality of the marble. It is likely that any other stone, cut and laid in a like manner, would have suffered from over-stress, although, of course, the results would have been far less noticeable if the material had been granite for instance instead of marble.

The condition just described has existed ever since the Monument was completed, and there are some indications that spalling of the marble was noticed very soon thereafter; although it was impossible then to remedy or ameliorate the situation which was the primary cause of the spalling. Attempt was made in several places to chamfer off the spalled arrises, but no comprehensive efforts in this direction appear to have been made. Furthermore, it is impossible at the present time to remedy this situation in any manner. The best that can be done is to attempt to remove as much of the load as possible from near the edges of the stone, as it naturally is at the joints where the spalling has occurred.

In order to investigate how the blocks should be loaded to eliminate spalling, a number of them, taken from the same quarry as the original blocks,



were sent to the Bureau of Standards; and a test was made to ascertain how far from the face the maximum load which the material would carry had to be applied, in order that no spalling might occur. It was found by several tests, that if no load was applied on an area from  $1-1/8$  to  $1-1/2$  inches wide back from the face, spalling did not occur for any load up to the ultimate crushing load of the marble. It seems probable that if the load can be removed for the same area on the blocks in the Monument, further spalling might be checked.

This can be done by channeling out the horizontal joints to a depth of from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and filling the channel so obtained with some suitable pointing material, possibly lime mortar, which would be of a mixture rich enough to resist the ravages of the weather, but not so rich as to result in an unduly hard joint between the marble blocks. The color of the pointing material would have to be chosen so as to prevent the new mortar from being too conspicuous. The thickness of these new joints would be possibly  $3/16$  to  $1/4$  inches. The vertical joints would be treated in a similar manner, if found to be necessary.

The channeling and pointing operations would have to be carried up to whatever height any distress in the marble facing might be observable. It is most unlikely that this work would not have to extend above the 150-foot level, and it is probable that it would not have to be carried that high.

Several methods for doing the channeling have been considered, but as the final selection involves a commercial as well as an engineering problem, no attempt has been made definitely to fix upon either. These methods are (1) by sand-blasting to the required depth, and (2) by grinding with a thin carborundum (perhaps a steel) saw rigidly held on some guide frame, and revolving about a vertical axis. Whatever method is used would have to be such as to leave a smooth arris, and not to injure or discolor the adjacent marble in any way.





4. REPLACING DAMAGED FACE BLOCKS: As the result of the over-loading of the face stones, a considerable number of stones have been crushed practically to destruction, at least so far as the face is concerned. It is believed that the effects of the spalling do not extend back into the stones more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. When the joints are being opened up, the depth to which the destruction extends will become more apparent and the results thereof can be better gauged.

At the present time, it is known that the face of a number of the stones will have to be replaced, especially at the corners of the Monument where, naturally, the destructive effects of the crushing would be more pronounced. By a superficial examination, it has been determined that the only stones which now need replacing are below the 110-foot level, and in that portion the damaged stones are far more numerous in the lower 50 feet. Some of these stones would, in all likelihood, crumble when the channeling work is being done, and would have to be replaced. Others, it is known, should be replaced now.

The replacement work will consist of cutting away the face of the damaged stones to whatever depth is found necessary to reach the material which is still in an integral condition. Pains will be taken not to cut away any of the marble which appears to be capable of bearing load. The damaged portion does not have structural value, so that in removing it, if no sound marble is also removed, no structural weakening of the Monument will be occasioned.

New face stones of the proper thickness will be inserted in the volume cut out and soundly anchored. Attempt will be made to color these new stones to match the old ones in appearance.



5. SOLIDIFYING VOIDS IN LOWER PORTION. There is a possibility, and some indication, that the voids in the backing masonry of the lower portion have been increased in volume, over the original void content, by the leaching out of the mortar by water entering the masonry and then escaping again through the joints, carrying with it some lime in solution. That water does actually escape, with a lime content, is witnessed by the incrustated deposits which appear at many points on the lower portion of the Monument, and under certain conditions the water can actually be observed as it flows out.

Some study has been given to the possibility of filling the voids by pouring cement grout into the backing, through holes bored in the interior face of the Monument at suitably chosen intervals. This grout, upon solidifying, would tend to serve several beneficial ends. In the first place, it would strengthen the backing and thereby prevent further yielding, so that no further loads would come on the facing stones; secondly, would prevent to a large extent, the water from entering into the backing and leaching out the older mortar; and lastly, would certainly decrease the reservoir capacity of the backing masonry for water, and thereby greatly decrease if not eliminate seepage.

The practical problems involved in this grouting process are not great, but precautions will have to be taken to prevent the grout from reaching the exterior surface through the present leaks in the joints. To this end, the joints will have to be caulked first, and any grout which might reach the surface will have to be slushed off with water before it hardens. It will also be necessary to guard against bulging out of facing stones by pressure due to too great a hydrostatic head of grout. This danger can be obviated by starting



at the bottom of the Monument, pouring the voids to refusal and allowing the poured grout to solidify before any more is poured in from a higher elevation.

6. POINTING THE JOINTS IN NEWER (UPPER) PORTION OF MASONRY. A large portion of all water that enters the Monument under present conditions, it is believed, gets in through the joints in the upper portion of the Monument. In order to remedy this situation, it is proposed to rake out all defective joints and replace the old pointing with suitably mixed mortar or other pointing compound. Joints which give evidence of being water-tight at present time would not be touched. This pointing, it is hoped, will result in keeping the interior of the Monument somewhat drier during wet weather and will also, by excluding water, prevent the leaching and other deleterious effects referred to in the above paragraphs.

A considerable amount of water also enters the Monument through the joints in the pyramidion. So far as can be ascertained, these joints were laid dry, without any mortar whatever, having been cut hard so that the stones butt tightly together. It will be impossible with such tight joints to apply any waterproofing into the joints; but it may be possible to channel out these joints to a depth of an inch or so, and to a width as small as possible. Some durable caulking compound could then be introduced into these widened joints, and a considerable amount of water now entering the Monument would be excluded. As several practical problems are encountered in connection with this work, no definite plan for it ought to be formulated until the actual condition of the exterior of the joints can be examined. It is believed that the widening of these joints at the top of the Monument will be quite invisible from the ground.



7. CLEANING EXTERIOR SURFACE OF MONUMENT: The pointing of the joints will necessarily result in some droppings lodging on the face stones below, and some washing or slushing will be required to remove them. While the necessary facilities for carrying out the pointing work are in place, it is therefore proposed to wash the entire exterior surface of the Monument with water and vegetable fibre brushes, mixing with the water a marble cleaning compound known to be safe. This work should not prove to be costly, and will result in the removal of the grime of the last 40 years without in any other way affecting the appearance of the Monument. Incidentally, it is to the appearance of the Monument, to a much greater extent than to the actual structural conditions, that public criticism is usually directed. It is hoped that a thorough scrubbing will result in a considerably more pleasing appearance, and less unfavorable public notice.

During the cleaning process, all incrustated deposits on the exterior surface would also be removed, insofar as that could be safely done.

8. CONDENSATION INSIDE OF MONUMENT: There is one problem about which very little has been said, but to which the engineers of my office have been giving considerable study; that is, the condensation on the interior of the Monument. This phenomenon manifests itself most objectionably when a severe spell of cold weather is suddenly followed by a spell of warm moist weather. Under these conditions, the masonry, being thick and very slow to gather warmth, chills the inside air to a temperature below its dew point and so causes a deposit of moisture on practically every solid object. This objectionable and uncomfortable condition persists as long as the temperature of the masonry remains below the dew point temperature of the air.





The visible effects of the condensation could be rendered almost unnoticeable by furring out and placing a thin coating of some kind several inches from the masonry. As this procedure would necessarily hide all of the memorial tablets for the entire height of the shaft, and might necessitate major structural operations, no particular study has been given to it.

At the same time, it is possible considerably to reduce the more objectionable effects of the condensate by preventing it from collecting in pools on the landing floors and dripping down the shaft onto the heads of visitors. No general treatment of this problem can be described, as every particular location gives rise to a different condition. It is hoped, however, that it will be possible with available funds, to bring the interior of the Monument to a somewhat more hospitable condition during the unfavorable periods of weather.

9. HEATING INTERIOR OF MONUMENT. The condensation just referred to could be prevented only by heating the interior of the Monument to the extent necessary to keep the interior face of the masonry at a temperature above the dew point of the air. This problem would require careful study, but by reason of the proximity of one of the steam mains from the new central heating plant which crosses the Monument grounds a few hundred feet east of the Monument, the problem of sufficient supply of heat is by no means a difficult one.

It is possible that a study of heating the Monument might prove to be profitable. No such studies have as yet been undertaken because until recently, it was not clear how a sufficient supply of heat could be obtained. Furthermore, the Monument has heretofore remained unheated, and it was apprehended that some traditional aspects of the problem might be violated by so abrupt departure from precedent.



It is not contemplated that any heating work will be undertaken in connection with the present repair project.

10. STAGING AND SCAFFOLDING AROUND MONUMENT. In order to carry out the work proposed, it will be necessary to erect a considerable amount of staging and scaffolding around the Monument. As far as practical considerations are concerned, this work entails no great difficulty, or unusual problems. As a matter of fact, it is largely a commercial problem. A number of firms specialize in the leasing of such temporary structures, and as each firm has its own system, often a patented one, it seems hardly worthwhile that the actual design of this staging be included with the specifications.

Care will be taken to insure that whatever be the nature of these temporary structures, they will have to be absolutely fireproof and so designed and erected as not to cause any wearing, chafing, or staining of the marble. Furthermore, in view of the conspicuous character of the Monument, demands will be made for nets, screens, and other safety devices to prevent accidents to workmen.

11. THE PROJECT AS RELATED TO PUBLICITY: It is readily gathered from a reading of the foregoing, that the Washington Monument repair project is more or less of a prosaic undertaking, and but for the conspicuous character of the Monument, it might be described as routine. Certainly nothing of a spectacular nature, as regards the operations proposed, is involved. However, it is not likely that the work will be carried out without some notice from the various classes of publications.

These notices would not be objectionable--they would be helpful--if the journalists would forbear from attempts to dramatize. Notwithstanding that my office has made every attempt to inform the public accurately as to existing



conditions at the Washington Monument, some misleading information has gotten abroad. Opinions which have found expression from time to time might lead one to feel that doubtful or unsafe conditions now exist at the Washington Monument. Such opinions can not be founded on any facts disclosed by the investigations carried out, or on any statements made public by my office. No structural conditions have been observed which could be interpreted as indicating the general condition of the Monument to be unsound in any particular. On the contrary, it can be said that structurally the Washington Monument is in a good state of preservation and that no untoward systematic conditions are believed to exist.





C O P Y

March 10, 1934.

Dear Mr. Cammerer:

The Commission of Fine Arts read with interest the "Report on Repairs to Washington Monument", submitted by you with your letter of March 7, and discussed the report with you at their meeting on March 9, 1934. The Commission regarded the report as a comprehensive statement of the problem and a practical method by which the repair work is to be carried out. Accordingly the Commission approved the report.

An inspection of the Washington Monument was made by the Commission later in the afternoon in company with Mr. Nagle and Mr. Peters of your office. The Commission took note of the condition of the monument and recognized the need of replacing the weathered stone at the earliest opportunity.

The suggestion made in the report to heat the Washington Monument commended itself to the Commission. Of course, it is understood that this will be made the subject of careful scientific study in cooperation with the stone experts of the Bureau of Standards before such a scheme is adopted.

The Commission were pleased to note from the report that the monument is structurally sound.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) Charles Moore,  
Chairman.

Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, Director,  
National Park Service,  
Washington, D. C.

P. S. The Commission desire particularly to commend the thoroughness of Mr. Nagle's report and the care for the integrity of the Washington Monument which it shows throughout.

EXHIBIT D-1



C O P Y

March 29, 1934.

Dear Mr. Cammerer:

Supplementing the letter addressed to your office, in which you were informed of the approval by this Commission of the report on repairs to the Washington Monument, I have to add the following comment by Mr. Egerton Swartwout, which embodies considerations by the architect members of the Commission of Fine Arts at the Washington Monument on the afternoon of March 9:

"I would like to put on record in this letter, the opinion of Mr. Coolidge and myself as to the proper treatment of the pointing near the base of the Monument, particularly. Mr. Coolidge and myself went over that very carefully with Mr. Nagle, and I think Mr. Howells was present, part of the time at least. This pointing, I am told by Mr. Nagle, was recently done, although he himself had nothing to do with it, I understand. Where the spalls occur they have been plastered over with cement with a smooth finish, and the joints roughly scratched in this cement. The cement is a different color from the marble and is very unsightly. Some of these spalls extend an inch or so on each side of the joint in places, and there is consequently a large area of this unsightly cement. The architect members of the Commission strongly recommended to Mr. Nagle to remove this pointing entirely, both at the joint and wherever it extends out on the face of the marble, and then treat the joints as Mr. Nagle recommends in his excellent report, leaving the spalls as they actually exist, showing the marble. These spalls are not very deep and are really not very conspicuous; infinitely less so when left as they are than when plastered over with cement. Mr. Nagle said he agreed with this and would see that it was done that way."

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) Charles Moore,  
Chairman.

Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, Director,  
National Park Service,  
Interior Department,  
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT D-2



C O P Y

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Navy Building,  
Washington, D. C.

March 1, 1934.

Dr. E. F. Kelly,  
Secretary, American Pharmaceutical Association,  
10 West Chase Street,  
Baltimore, Maryland.

Subject: Addition to Pharmaceutical Building  
and acquisition of grounds.

My dear Dr. Kelly:

At the last meeting of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission held February 16, 1934, Mr. John Nolen and Mr. T. S. Settle of the Commission's staff reported on the conference recently held with you, and submitted correspondence previously conducted by you with the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, proposing that an addition be built to the present Pharmaceutical Building to house a laboratory and other facilities, and that the United States purchase the ground for this purpose.

After full discussion, the Commission decided that there was no justification for the United States purchasing this ground, but that the Commission sees no objection at this time to the American Pharmaceutical Association acquiring the remainder of Square 62 and erecting additional buildings thereon, provided those buildings meet with the approval of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts, as required in the Act closing upper Water Street, etc., and in the provisions of the deed transferring a portion of upper Water Street to the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The Commission also voted that should the American Pharmaceutical Association acquire the remainder of Square 62, it should transfer a strip of land 17 feet wide on the east side of 23rd Street, extending from the present line of the United States property, which was previously transferred by the American Pharmaceutical Association to the United States, to New York Avenue, in order that 23rd Street may be widened on the east side 17 feet the entire distance from Constitution Avenue to New York Avenue.

By direction of the Commission:

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) Arno B. Cammerer,  
Executive Officer.

EXHIBIT E



C O P Y

March 10, 1934.

Dear Dr. Kelly:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting, March 9, 1934, were pleased to hear of the proposed project presented by you and Dr. Dunning for the erection of a laboratory building on the north side of your headquarters building, as set forth in your letter addressed to the Commission on March 7. It is noted that the laboratory building is to be the gift of Sir Henry S. Wellcome with the understanding that the United States Government shall provide a site for the building.

Also the Commission took note of the fact that the laboratory building would be a monumental building and would be designed to harmonize with your headquarters building by the architect, Mr. John Russell Pope.

The Commission endorsed the project unanimously. The Commission suggest that your association have Mr. Pope make a preliminary study for the laboratory building at the site proposed. It seemed to the Commission that the entire area north of your headquarters building to New York Avenue between 22nd and 23rd Streets might well be considered in this study. After the approval of the design for the laboratory building by the Commission of Fine Arts, it is understood your association will then take up the question of having the Government acquire the site for it with Congress.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) Charles Moore,  
Chairman.

Dr. E. F. Kelly, Secretary,  
American Pharmaceutical Association,  
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT E-1





C O P Y

March 13, 1934.

Dear Mr. Cammerer:

The Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 9, 1934, considered the matter presented in your behalf by Mr. C. Marshall Finnan, Superintendent of the National Capital Parks, of the location of Christmas trees.

The Commission recommend that two fir trees, approximately twenty feet in height be planted in Lafayette Park, one approximately eighteen feet east and the other approximately eighteen feet west of the Andrew Jackson Statue. It is understood that these trees will be decorated during Christmas in alternate years.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, Director,  
National Park Service,  
Interior Department,  
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT F



C O P Y

March 13, 1934.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The Commission of Fine Arts have highly appreciated your interest in the development of the Mall, for which you have made a liberal allowance out of Public Works funds, including the carrying out of a plan for Union Square, which is being designed by Mr. Olmsted. The plan for the Mall marks the central feature in the original plan of Washington by Pierre Charles L'Enfant, and the carrying out of the original plan for the Mall as reaffirmed by the Park Commission of 1901 will complete this highly important feature in the plan of the National Capital.

Two obstacles that remain in the carrying out of the Mall Plan are:

1. The temporary war buildings. These buildings should be removed at the earliest opportunity. They are of such poor construction that they are unfit to be occupied by Government employees and are fire hazards as well. The buildings are an eyesore in the vista between the Capitol and the Washington Monument.

2. The greenhouses located between 12th and 14th Streets should be removed as they interfere with the proper development of the Mall. The Secretary of Agriculture has now under development a large area in Northeast Washington, to which the greenhouses might be transferred.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Respectfully yours,  
(Signed) Charles Moore,  
Chairman.

Hon. Harold L. Ickes,  
Secretary of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT G



C O P Y

March 13, 1934.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

For several years the Commission of Fine Arts have been giving attention to the development of the approach to the Arlington Memorial Bridge between Columbia Island and Arlington National Cemetery. The plan of the architects, McKim, Mead and White, provide for the development of a plaza on Columbia Island from which the Mount Vernon Highway extends southward, the Lee Highway northward and the Memorial Avenue westward to the Arlington National Cemetery.

Recently in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Roads a scheme of roadways has also been agreed to for several service roads in this area and roadways to extend by way of the north side and the south side of Arlington National Cemetery to Station 107 on the west side of the cemetery. The Virginia State Highway Commission is advertising for bids to pave the Lee Highway from Station 107 to Falls Church. This assures practically a complete paved highway extending to Shenandoah National Park from the National Capital excepting for the stretch from Station 107 by way of the Arlington National Cemetery to the Arlington Memorial Bridge. It is estimated that an appropriation of \$1,030,000 is needed to carry out this development. An allotment by you out of the Public Works Fund for this project would be highly appreciated by the Commission of Fine Arts. It would carry out a most important feature in the plan of the National Capital.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Charles Moore,

Chairman.

Hon. Harold L. Ickes,  
Secretary of the Interior,  
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT H

